IF THE EXTINCT MAMMOTH ANIMALS OF THE PAST CAME TO LIFE.

IF THE OLD MONSTERS SHOULD RETURN,

What Would Happen If Dinosaurs and Dodos Came Back to Earth?

It is a good thing, on the whole, that the extinct animals are extinct, because a dinosaur, a dodo, or a megatherium returning to earth at the present time would create more trouble than he would be worth. Nobody would know what to do with such a monster, and science tells us that he might be dangerous.

Even the pterodactyl, which was in many respects the most delicate of these products of a remote age, would not have made a decent soup. The size of these beasts was such that they could afford only a poor kind of sport. They were so big that the worst marksman could not help but hit them, and after they were killed they could not be removed.

The sportsman who shot a dinosaur would have no fine pair of antlers to take home with him for the edification of his friends, while the dodo was an ugly bird without any ornamental feathers that would have looked well in a woman's hat. This monster was an absurd creation, being able neither to fly nor to swim, and was exterminated in the seventeenth century, much to the general relief.

The dodo displayed neither activity nor intelligence, and its name is a synonyme for stupidity to the present day.

Captain Van West-Zanen, of Batavia, has left it on record how a dodo captured by some of his men could not be eaten by the whole crew, so great was its size. He also tells how the dodo made such a display of stupidity as to merit the contempt of his men.

A dodo walking along a country road at the present time would scare all the horses and block up the passage. Several men with clubs would be required to dispatch the creature, and the removal of its body would entail considerable labor.

The dinosaur, however, was a far different creature. The dinosaurs were an old family with several branches. One of these families of dinosaurs had small heads with a big horn. Their cousins had the huge body of the dinosaur, but a long head like that of a horse.

The horned dinosaur was equally at home on land or water. This animal was armed with a tail of immense strength, and he had a shin bone over three feet length and nearly a foot in breadth at upper end.

A singular thing about the bones animal, which have been often fo articulated for exhibition in mu that they are all hollow. Th both lightness and strength.

This monster is supposed t great swimmer, and on lan to have proceeded some manner of a kangaroo. ning rocks for traces o

A-165

tures have found impressions of the tails of dinosaurs as they walked along or stopped now and then to rest.

Another extinct animal with a huge tail was the hadrosaurus. He had heavy scales down his back and was a vegetable feeder like the iguanodon. It has been held by some scientists that birds are derived from the dinosaurs, being much reduced in size, during the countless generations which have intervened. This theory, however, is not correct, according to Huxley and other modern scientists who have studied the bones of these monsters, and who held that both were derived from some common ancestor.

Whales are undoubtedly descended from some former land animal, and the whale remains a warm-blooded animal to the present day. Some scientists believe that whales are the dinosaurs of the present day.

The dinosaur with the horse's head was a herbivorous animal. This creature is of peculiar interest to New Yorkers, as, in remote times, he probably walked in Central Park and swam across the Hudson River.

Remains of the herbivorous dinosaur have been found in various parts of North America. The Bad Lands of Dakota have been especially prolific in rewarding the efforts of searchers for such fossils.

Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, formerly of this city, restored the skeleton of a hadrosaurus found in this vicinity, and when he work was finished it measured twenty-six feet in length. Standing on its hinder extremities and tail, the animal stood thirteen feet three inches high.

Professor March, of Yale College, discovered the remains of one herbivorous dinosaur in the Laramie beds of Wyoming. The skeleton was thirty feet in length and stood nearly fifteen feet high.

The brain of this creature was very small in proportion to its skull, but it had enormous eyes, and scientists who have examined the skeleton have concluded that its sense of smell was very keen. The whole backbone was found complete, with the exception of a few little vertebrae from the end of the tail. There were about sixty vertebrae in the backbone of this powerful creature.

A remarkable feature of this skeleton of the extinct monster was that it included ossified tendons, by means of which the vertebrae were held together. The hind limbs were enormous and were covered with fairly broad hoofs.

The fore limbs were so small that they could be of little or no apparent use in the water or on land, but it is believed they were used to dig nests for the eggs of the monster. One of these great animals could come up to a tree and eat leaves and small limbs thirty feet above the ground. In such work the fore feet would be useful in grasping the limbs.

These animals were practically land whales, but they had the advantage over the whale of being equally at home on land and in water. The enormous tails with which their fossil remains show them to have been provided made them powerful swimmers, and it is believed they could dive and dash through the sea with great rapidity.

Perhaps the most horrible in appearance of all these prehistoric monsters was the anomodont. This creature was a huge reptile, with hard scales like bolts on his back, four powerful feet and a short but very strong tail.

The ant-eater of Australia is by some supposed to be a descendant of this remote ancestor, but a good, live anomodont could have whipped a dozen ant-eaters of the present day. Naturalists are so puzzled as they study the fossil remains of the anomodont that they are at a loss to know definitely whether he was a reptile or a mammal.

As the creatures were known to lay eggs, the former supposition has been most popular. When the remains of these creatures were first found in the eighteenth century, they were so large that people could not bring themselves to believe that they really were bones of a monster which once had lived upon this earth. The skeleton of one of these creatures not long ago unearthed in the Karoo strata of South Africa measured nine feet in length, without the tail. When all the flesh was on, and the creature alive, he must have been nearly twice as big.

The megatherium was, perhaps, the most powerful of all these brutes. His strength was superior to that of any animal now alive to-day, and his size greater than that of any whale or elephant.

Yet the megatherium, as his fossil remains show, could move about with freedom and ease, and could even give chase to other animals and fight for his life if attacked. His head was comparatively small, but his bones were stupendous.

This gigantic monster is supposed to have been at home in forests of enormous trees like the huge redwoods of California. But the strongest tree could not, it is believed, have resisted his ferocious strength when fully exerted. Desiring to break down such a tree for its foliage, this giant would settle himself upon his haunches and fold his enormous arms about its trunk.

"The massive frame of the megatherium is convulsed with the mighty effort," says an eminent paleontologist, describing such a scene, "every vibrating fibre reacting upon its bony attachment with the force of a hundred giants; extraordinary must be the strength and proportion of a tree if, when rocked to and fro, right and left, in such an embrace, it can long withstand the efforts of its assailant.

"It yields, the roots fly up, the earth is scattered wide upon the surrounding foliage, and the tree comes down with a thundering crash, cracking and snapping the brittle boughs like glass. Then the coveted food is within reach and the megatherium reaps the reward of his more than herculean labors."

Another prehistoric brute was the dinotherium. This creature resembled an elephant except that his tusks, instead of turning upward, bent downward. The purpose of this was to enable him to tear up the ground and fight his enemies by a downward movement of his head.

The macrauchenia roamed the woods of prehistoric days and is now extinct. He resembled a gigantic horse.

Professor Marsh has shown that there likewise existed an eight-toed horse, which inhabited Cuba, and there is reason to believe that a species of tiger was alive that had tusks bending downward from its upper jaws.

The mastodon exceeded any elephant in size. He had four enormous tusks in his head, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw, and he roamed all over the North American continent.

Remains of some of the largest mastodons have been found in this State. A giant tapir-like animal lived in the eocene period and a great bird of prey called the Herpercrnis regalis is made known to us by many fossil remains found in cretaceous strata in North America.

A glorious thing about all these animals is that in spite of their vast size and great strength they should have become extinct. The smaller and weaker animals survived. Perhaps the giant monsters killed each other off in some great battle of prehistoric times, and this theory has more than once been advanced to account for their disappearance.

NOT GUTTERS FOR SNOW.

A New and Novel Plan for Clearing Streets in Winter.

POWER NOW WASTED TO BE UTILIZED.

Is a New York Engineer's Scheme, and He Says It Is Entirely Practical.

The latest plan for clearing New York streets of snow is to melt it in the gutter. This is to be accomplished by means of underground mains into which the exhaust and surplus steam from all engines in power and lighting plants is to be diverted.

Mr. Fred P. Smith, a civil engineer, of No. 39 Cortlandt street, advances the proposition that the city may have its streets entirely free from snow in six hours after a storm, without employing an extra man, and that it may be quickly converted into water by this method. The scheme is declared to be feasible and comparatively cheap. The plant required would be both extensive and expensive, but its operation would be simple and almost without cost, so far as running expenses are concerned.

The plan is intended to apply to the business district south of Forty-second street, and starts with the fact that in two hours after a snow fall over one-half of the amount in any street has been moved from the house line to the curb by the householders in the process of cleaning the sidewalks. Under the present system all this snow must be handled again before it is removed. On all streets having railroads the snow is thrown by the companies from the middle to the gutter. Thus, in the most important thoroughfares nearly the entire snow fall is quickly deposited in the gutters without cost to the city.

It is here the Street Department begins to spend money, not only for the removal of the snow, but to keep the gutters free from ice. The plan suggested will, it is declared, solve the problem without further handling of the snow. Mr. Smith advises the use of hollow gutters through which steam may be turned. In other words, a hot gutter would apply the melting power exactly where it would do the most good. Such a system would prevent the piling up of the snow in the streets at the curbs, for it would melt along the gutters as rapidly as deposited.

To show how little heat is needed to convert the snow into water, attention is called to the condition of every sidewalk under which are store basements, where the snow is melted as it falls. At the City Hall the line of steam pipes, buried several feet and protected by non-conducting coverings, is easily traced by the manner in which the snow is quickly melted above it. So, too, in many of the streets under which the steam mains of the New York Steam Power Company run, the snow melts very rapidly by the heat which is lost from pipes which are especially protected to prevent it.

This melting contemplates the use of the enormous quantities of heat now absolutely lost in the form of exhaust steam, which floats from the roofs of every building in which steam engines are used. A glance from the upper stories of any tall building will show heat being thrown away which would, if taken by the city, be capable of heating free swimming baths in every ward below Forty-second street; of heating all schools and municipal buildings without cost, and of freeing the streets from snow and ice.

Mr. Smith's plan would make it necessary to erect stand pipes at intervals for the escape of the steam, if at any time the pressure reached more than a pound or two per square inch, or when there was no snow to be melted. It would be cheaper and better for the property owners if such a main were provided for the reception of the steam they can make no further use of, but which is still capable of doing much good work.

In practical application the engineer quoted advises the use of a cast iron gutter pipe about eight or ten inches wide, within which bare steam pipes would be run with suitable connections to the distributing mains. This arrangement would keep the gutter sufficiently warm to melt the snow rapidly, but not hot enough to affect asphalt pavement where it came in contact.

The genius of the inventor has been expanded upon several forms of expensive machines, some of which were tried last season, but without showing desired results. In all these implements the object sought was the melting of the snow. Portable steam boilers have been designed which might be driven about over the snow and by the application of steam through jets convert the same to water. But the steam turned at once to a floating vapor and the means proved wholly inadequate to the ends sought.

Another class of inventions required the shoveling of the snow into heated tanks. These machines did melt a lot of snow, but the cost of lifting the snow into the tank was as great as to place it in the street carts, while the cost of melting was greater than that of dumping the carts. Another serious defect was that the water from the melter soon became ice in the gutters and was quite as bad as the snow.

A BROKER BARBER.

He Was Once an Operator, but Has Found Something That Pays Better in the End.

There is a curious little barber carrying on a thriving business near the Stock Exchange, who not so long ago was a heavy but unlucky speculator on the Street. After a disastrous run of bad luck he became a knight of the razor, and has actually succeeded in winning back a considerable part of the fortune he lost. He is known to every broker on the Street as "William."

His headquarters are in the basement of the Stock Exchange, and there he and his assistants shave the brokers. But "William" does not confine himself to the boundaries of his shop. That is only accessible to members of the Board. There are scores of wealthy financiers with offices in the district who do not own a seat on 'Change, and in these "William" finds his most lucrative customers.

Every morning his mail contains dozens of calls for his presence, but even without these his memorandum book tells him just what time he is to call at a number of luxurious offices and shave the millionaires occupying them.

Some of "William's" friends furnish him with many a tip on the market, but the only one he will take is to avoid speculation.

BREATHE AND REGAIN GOOD HEALTH.

When Weak from Disease Just Go to the Abbatoir and Absorb New Life.

Abattoir air is the latest restorative for persons whom disease has brought to a condition bordering on collapse.

Will it really cure disease? Can a person with lung trouble, or in a decline be materially aided?

To these questions the doctors answer "Yes." Just as it helps worn out humanity to breathe the invigorating air of the ocean, impregnated as it is with salt water, so this atmosphere of the slaughter house, crowded with minute particles exhuded by the fresh blood of healthy animals, acts as balm to the body that is crying for aid, and in the absence thereof shrivelling away.

We go to the mountains, to the country, to a dozen places to benefit ourselves—to find relief from exhaustion. Most of that relief comes from the air, from the replacement of poisonous particles we exhale and exude by those filled with life. It is just the same principle that the doctors are now applying with reference to the abattoir. It is not a new idea. It is not necessary to make an elaborate investigation to find poof. But it is only at a comparatively recent date that the facts so long palpable have been taken up by medical men generally.

The doctors frankly say that it is merely the making use of a long neglected aid to health, neglected because of its very simplicity. The "discovery" is not attributed to any medical school, but is simply one of those things that just happen.

For centuries men have received nourishment by inhaling and absorbing. It is well known that cooks are seldom hearty eaters, yet their forms round out and they acquire much avoirdupois. Some of them do not eat what would be necessary to sustain the life of a child. They, however, absorb strength and nutriment in the atmosphere in which they live, on the same principle that the peasant unused to tramping out the juice of the grape in wine making becomes intoxicated, when, with bare feet, he first joins those skilled in the labor, although not to drop passes his lips.

Without he instruction, and almost without the knowledge, of medical men, those in the lower walks of life, without reasoning at all, have long been convinced of the beneficial results that follow in cutting open live fowl and small animals and applying the bleeding surfaces to sores, mad dog bites, snake bites and so on. It has been, however, only very recently, that the medical world has endeavored to bring the ment.

crude ideas of the peasantry to the fulness of their possibilities. Abattoirs are now being recommended to consumptives by many physicians as health resorts, and it is said that their chances there are much better than 'mid the pine woods of Maine or Florida. Invalids are recommended to spend several hours daily, and if possible the greater portion of each day, in the slaughter houses, where they are continually absorbing the aroma at the very lifegiving blood of the oxen and cows slaughtered by the score.

At one time it was a fad among invalids to go to the slaughter houses and there drink cupfuls of the warm blood as it rushed out of the rent in the jugular made by the butcher's knife. This method of renewing health has in most cases proved too revolting, and a canvass of the slaughter houses revealed the fact that where formerly a dozen came to drink the fresh blood, only a few now do. The others have found that their presence in the slaughter houses had braced them up, not only for the time, because enough is not absorbed in a few hours to have an immediate effect, but that their whole system has been invigorated and that the bloom of health is slowly stealing back into their cheeks.

Dr. I. J. Biggs said he was glad to see that nutrition by absorption was at last gaining favor in the profession, and added that he had found that blood baths possessed wonderful curative powers, especially in cases where patients were anaemic from any cause.

Dr. J. Roble Wood, of No. 62 West Seventeenth street, at one time member of the Board of Medical Directors of the Metropolitan Hospital, has written an article partially made up of reports of the successful results of the blood treatment, and he writes most flatteringly of it. In discussing the subject with a Journal reporter Dr. Roble said: "Nutrition by absorption is being practised now in almost every quarter of the globe, and it is not blood alone that is used as nourishment. A friend of mine, a physician now living in Cape Town, recently wrote to me detailing a marvellous case of a cure by absorption. The patient was too weak and debilitated to partake of any kind of food by any of the ordinary channels. Thereupon there was a consultation of doctors, and it was decided to attempt to restore the failing vitality by absorption. Linen sheets were drenched with milk fresh from cows and goats, and then the patient was wrapped within them from head to foot. The poor emaciated body absorbed the strengthening fluid much the same as sun-parched ground would swallow up rain. The cloths, freshly dipped in milk fresh from the animals, were applied again and again, and the experiment finally proved to be successful.

"Ox blood prepared in any way which will preserve it is now frequently used to dress wounds and ulcers, and even in cases of skin grafting, where the granulating does not respond readily to other treat